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is scholarly in treatment and judicious in opinion. After a preliminary historical account of the origin and development of the capitulations, the author considers the present judicial rights of foreigners under existing treaties and describes the procedure of the consular courts. He favors the interpretation of the treaty of 1830 urged by the United States but regrets that we have not always insisted in practice upon those rights which we have claimed in principle. Admitting that the present system is not entirely satisfactory either to Turkey or to other nations, he suggests that, while the consular courts should be retained, Turkey should have complete jurisdiction over foreigners as well as nationals in matters affecting public law and order in the Ottoman Empire. This suggestion for a compromise appears to be reasonable.

J. S. R.

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WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE, OR THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, DIRECT PRIMARY LAW AND THE RECALL IN USE IN THE STATE OF OREGON, by Gilbert L. Hedges, B.A., LL.B. San Francisco: Bender-Moss Company, 1914; pp. vii, 214.

In this volume, which might be called a handbook of the Oregon "System," have been collected the various constitutional and statutory provisions by which that state has adopted the so-called "newer instruments of democracy." The author includes a full and apparently accurate account of the machinery of the initiative, referendum, and recall, and of direct primaries. Lists are given showing the votes upon various popularly enacted measures down to November, 1913, and there is a description of each attempted recall. Critical comment is confined to a single chapter wherein the author admits that the new system has "not yet been fully tried out." "The people do not discriminate between initiative and referendum measures. They sign any petition without hesitation." He believes that voting must be made compulsory for the proper working of the system. "The people believe they have taken a long step forward in an attempt to make their government more responsive to the popular will. They cannot now retreat if they would, nor do they care to do so." The book may be commended as the successful attempt of a friend of the system to describe it without partisanship.

J. S. R.

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THE MECHANICS OF LAW MAKING, by Courtenay Ilbert, G.C.B., Clerk of the House of Commons. New York: Columbia University Press, 1914; pp. viii, 209.

This volume by the distinguished Clerk of the British House of Commons, who is acknowledged as the greatest living authority upon legislative bill-drafting and parliamentary procedure, has an informal and semi-popular quality (the chapters were delivered as lectures in 1913 at Columbia University) lacking in the same writer's *Legislative Methods and Forms*, which has come to be a classic. Sir Courtenay Ilbert's long experience in the exacting